Professor Sullivan's slugging combination has appeared here twice to immense audiences, about 8,000 persons being present on each occasion, and in dulged freely in sparring, though it was rumored the police authorities would not allow it. Last evening it was announced by Sullivan's manager that the preliminaries would at once be arranged for a meeting between Sullivan and Ryan in San Francisco, upon the basis of 50 per cent of the receipts to Ryan if he would meet Sullivan in one, two or three months and spar him four rounds. There is a prospect, therefore, that the Boston and Chicago professors of culture will meet again.

At the second day's session of the National Convention of Stock Breeders a committee of eighteen was appointed, with Dr. Loring ex-officio chairman, to memorialize Congress for the quarantining of infected animals, for protecting the interest of American stock raisers, and for taking measures for removing foreign prejudices against American meat products. The same committee, which will meet in Washington in January, is also instructed to memorialize the State Legislatures to establish veterinary health departments.

Among the notable weddings of the week are those of Miss Henrietta L. McCormick, daughter of Leander J. McCormick, to Frederick E. Goodhart of Langley Park, England; and Miss Alice R. Keep, daughter of the late Henry Keep, to W. F. Blair, of the commission house of Lyman & Blair.

Bonereault has done a fairly good business at McVicker's this week, and will be followed by Jefferson. The Boston Ideals remain another week at the Grand, and Aimee will appear at Haverly's Miss Kellogg will sing here next Friday.

BOSTON.

BUTLER-MUNICIPAL-JOURNALISTIC-MIS-CELLANEOUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, Nov. 17 .- Governor Butler's Thanksgiving proclamation, stuffed full of scripture texts and scraps of hymns, has been the mild Butlerian sensation of the week. His Fast Day proclamation wound up with a recommendation to the ministers to attend to business and let politics alone. This one, as if to slight the church observance of the day, dwells on family feasting and merry-making, and quotes the Saviour's words as he passed the cup, "Drink ye all of it "-a shocking blunder, as this was uttered at the sorrowful Last Supper, and was followed by the words, "for this is my blood." If not a blunder, it is the most shocking flippancy and irreverence.

Boston has no rest as yet from its task of clearing out Butlerism. Its entrenched position at City Hall has to be at the municipal election, December 11. To lead this forlorn hope a gallant soldier, a steadfast Democrat, and a good citizen, General A. P. Martin, has been chosen, as by common consent and without competition. The call by him, signed by hundreds of leading citizens of both parties, was such as any man might be proud of, and is a tribute to his high character and sound ability. The office seeks the man, emphatically, in this case, as it will be a genuine sacrifice of business and personal comfort for General Martin to accept the trust, and he does it from duty, pure and simple. The Butlerite candidate will be Alderman Hugh O'Brien, who started in politics with high profess ions, but has degenerated into an office-broker, party demagogue and schemer, and comes as near the New-York type of Irish boss as anything ever known in Boston politics. The cool repudiation of "Poor Palmer," the Republican renegade, who has grovelled in the dirt, as Mayor, to do the bidding of O'Brien and his henchmen all for naught, is one of the tragedies of politics. An analysis of the vote of Boston shows that on the general ticket the Democratic majority is only 4,700 to Butler's 6,330. But this carries with it the unpleasant revelation that some 1,700 Boston Republicans voted for Butler, and probably over 10,000 in the whole State.

The revolution in The Advertiser office is the culmination of much difficulty arising out of the peculiar ownership of the paper since Mr. E. F. Waters was bought out. The plan was to distribute the stock among about fifty leading citizens, eminent graduates of Harvard preferred. The consequence has been that the editor has had to conduct the paper in a sort of town-meeting, and a town-meeting where nearly every individual was an able and persistent debater with decided views of his own. It is reported with much show of prob ability that the organizer of this scheme, as well as the retiring editor, Mr. Stanwood, is heartily sick and tired of it.

Judge Nelson has administered a blow to the work of prosecuting illegal liquor-selling by throwing out evidence procured by salaried spotters, who induce violations of the law in order to report them. The Citizens' Law and Order League's secretary insists in a card that that organization has not dealt in such evidence against law-breakers, but has only paid men to observe violations in which they themselves had no part. The league has initiated 300 prosecutions during the year, but has small success in convictions.

The new building of the Young Men's Christian Association makes another fine architectural pile in the Back Bay district. It is what is called the Scotch baronial style, the only one of its type in this country.

The approaching change from the local noon to the Philadelphia noon, in accordance with the standard railway time system, meets with a determined though not a general opposition. It puts Boston fifteen and three-quarters minutes behind its own time. All the public clocks in the charge of the Fire Commissioners will be stopped and made to wait for the new standard stroke from Harvard Observatory, which has taken the lead in enforcing the new system.

The Armstrong estate case is to be settled out of court after all. The negotiations are not complete, but will be finished next Monday. This case has been totally overshadowed by the scandalous contest of the will of Henry F. Durant, the pions founder of Wellesley, made by the woman who claims to have been, under New York law, his wife and not simply his mistress.

A new departure in the public schools was set on foot this week in the order passed by the School Committee to fit up a school for instruction of boys

The theatres are running full with Booth at the Globe, Barrett at the Park, the spectacular "Jalma" at the Boston, the London melodrama "In the Ranks" at the Museum, the veteran Joseph Proctor, the "Jibbenainosay," at the Howard and the Wyndham comedies at the Bijon. The Handel and Haydn Society's Luther night was an artistic but not a pecuniary success. The weekly symphony concerts glut the musical market.

PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONAL, THEATRICAL AND EDUCATIONAL [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PULLADELPHIA, Nov. 17.-Mr. James Elverson the well-known publisher of periodicals, announces in his Illustrated World this week that that paper will be discontinued, owing to the recent decision in The Saturday Night case, in which, it will be remem bered, the noise of his presses was complained of, He states that he has expended over \$20,000 to put The Illustrated World on a paying basis, and that now to carry it on it would be necessary to increase the printing facilities. This he fears to do under the decision, lest another suit be instituted. He states that unless he can get another decision from the Superior Court he will be compelled to do a smaller business or move his whole establishment to

Several of the city theatres, though much improved for this season, are preparing for still further thanges. A great deal is to be done at the Arch, and the whole interior of the Chestnut Street Opera | religion as its mainstay.

The drift of the discussions and papers thus far is House is to be torn out and remodelled. The latter is a new house, and it is difficult to see how it can be made more beautiful or comfortable. There is some comment upon Haverly's announcement that his new theatre in this city on Chestnut-st, is not to be on quite so extensive a scale as that in New-York. As he will also retain and improve the Broad Street house where he now is, he will be asked to make that a stock theatre.

Henry Irving has secured a suit of rooms at the Bellevue Hotel. Miss Terry, it is said, will go to the Aldine. The advance sale of seats has been

large W. E. Sheridan has been playing with success in "The Lyons Mail" at the Walnut Street Theatre. He remains next week, when Miss Davenport was to have appeared, but owing to her great New-York success her engagement has at her request been postponed until March.

Classes of boys from the Northern Home have been formed for technical education at the Spring Garden Institute. The boys are soldiers' orphans. The Institute in addition to its own pupils has also a class from the University of Pennsylvania. Every winter the Institute gives free lectures. A Friday evening course of free lectures on educational sub jects is now in progress at Association Hall. There is a popular demand that the night schools be carried on as regularly and for as full terms as the other schools.

THE CHANGE IN STANDARD TIME.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES TO BE SET BACK FOUR MINUTES TO-DAY.

At noon to-day the new standard time system will go into practical effect on the railroads of the United States and Canada, five standards of time governing the running of trains instead of the fifty different local times which have heretofore been used. The noon hour by the 75th meridian of longitude will be telegraphed from the United States Naval Observatory at Washington all over the country, and a general re-setting of clocks and watches can be accomplished in the three Western time belts simply by making the time in each belt one hour earlier than the time of the belt adjoining it to the eastward. The only pelt to the eastward of the 75th meridian is the 'Intercolonial district," which comprises the railreads in Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and the Dominion of Canada as far west as Quebec. In this district when 12 o'clock noon in the 75th (which is the prime) meridian is telegraphed the timepieces will be moved forward so as to mark 1 p. m. on the dials. The four time divisions for the United States are to be governed by " Eastern," "Central," "Mountain " and "Pacific " time-standards, based respectively on the 75th, the 90th, the 105th and 120th meridians, the difference in each being uniformly one hour. Speaking generally, the railroads which will use the new system are ounded by meridian lines 712 degrees apart on each of the governing meridian.

The railroads generally have availed them-The railroads generally have availed themselves of the date of general change of time to put into effect their winter train schedules. The changes in the schedules of the roads leading out of New-York or vicinity will be slight, but new schedules will go into effect on the New-York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. No new schedules are issued by the New-York Central, the Erie and the New-York City and Northern, the clocks only on these roads being changed to conform to the Eastern time standard. In this city many of the clocks and watches yesterday were set back four minutes from the local time without waiting for the change to be announced to-day by set back four minutes from the local time withing waiting for the change to be announced to-day by the dropping of the Western Union time ball. The clocks in The Tehrube office were changed, and after the close of business at the Stock Exchange William F. Ladd, of No. 19 Wall-st., who keeps the time of that institution, altered all the clocks under

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CHANGE.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Superintendent Thompson, of the Rallway Mail Service, will on Monday an order to division superintendents instructing a to adopt the new standard time.

Baltimore, Nov. 17 .- The new time standard of the eventy-fifth meridian, which advances Baltimore the six minutes and twenty-eight seconds, goes into effect ere at noon to-morrow. All trains on the Baltimere and hio, Pennsylvania, and other roads will leave by the sw time, and city time will also be reckoned by it. TRESTON, N. J., Nev. 17.—By order of Mayor Vroom, all the public clocks of Treaton will be set back one minute

and three seconds, to correspond with the new standard BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 17.-Although the new standard time will not be officially adopted by the Com-mon Council of this city until its meeting on Monday, citizens generally will to-morrow at uoon set the hands of their clocks and watches back three minutes and twenty-

EVACUATION DAY PREPARATIONS.

THE ORDER OF THE PROCESSION-MAYOR LOW'S

PROCLAMATION. The committee having charge of the Centennial Celebration of Evacuation Day said yesterday that \$10,000 in addition to what has been subscribed is still needed to provide adequately for the entertainment of guests, and the reception at the 7th Regiment Armory. earnest request was made that all intend to subscribe will do so who before Tuesday so that the committee may know how much money will be at its disposal and make arrangements recordingly. The Board of Trade and Transporta-tion and the New-York Mining Stock and National Petroleum Exchange have signified their intention of sending committees to represent them in the parade column. The Mayor and Common Council of Yonkers, the Municipal Board of Flushing and the Maryland, New-York and Buffalo Historical Societies have sent notice that they will be represented.

The order of the procession will be as follows:

Mounted Police, one block in advance of column, to clear the way, followed by policemen on foot to keep it clear; the Grand Marshal with his Staff and Special Aids; First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, Hendquarter Guard. First Division: United States Troops, as special excort to distinguished guests, and guests in carriages four abreast. Second Division: National Guard of New-York and other States, Independent Military Organizations, Veteran National Guard Organization of New-York, and other States. Third Division: Grand Army of Republic, of New-York and other States, in mine sub-divisions; camps of sons of veterans. Fourth Division: Veteran Organizations of New-York Volunteers in two sub-divisions. Fifth Division: Estatiation of Police; Brigade of New-York Fire Department; detarhment of New-York Insurances Fire Patrol; Volunteer Fire Companies of neighboring cities, and exempt volunteer firemen of New-York. Sixth Division: Civic Societies.

Mayor Low yesterday issued a proclamation to the The order of the procession will be as follows:

Mayor Low yesterday issued a proclamation to the people of Brooklyn, requesting merchants to close their Day.

The Cotton Exchange by a vote of 107 to 12, decided

The Cotton Exchange by a vote of 107 to 12, decided year to close on Evacuation Day; and at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Metal Exchange on Fribay it was resolved also to close.

The State Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Evacuation Day parade, General H. A. Barnum thalrman, has established neadquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE CITY TROOP TO VISIT NEW-YORK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17 .- The First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, have accepted the invitation of the committee having in charge the parade in New-York on Monday, November 26, in celebration of the centennial anniversary of the evacuation of the country by the British troops, to take part in the celebration. The Troop will parade mounted in full dress.

RECRUITS FOR MORMONISM.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17 .- Elder Morgan, of the Mormon Church, passed through this city to-day on his way for Salt Lake City, with seventy-eight recruits from the Southern States. The proselytes are of the most ignorant class, and appear to have no idea of Mormon-ism. They say they have been promised homes, with no restrictions as to choice of religion.

INDIANA TEMPERANCE ARGUMENTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 .- A dispatch to The Daily News from Romney, Ind., says : " At midnight last night a band of masked men went to the drug-store of C. Sulten, bound him, and then destroyed his stock and totally wrecked the building. Sulten sold whiskey, and his property was destroyed on that account."

MONSIGNOR CAPEL ON "SOCIETY."

Monsignor Capel lectured last night to a slender audience in Steinway Hall on "Society." He began by laying the blame of the thin attendance upon some Mrs. Harris, who was not quite intelligible to the audience. He stated that he expected telligible to the audience. He stated that he expected that what he should say would excite the animosity of the scorpion tribe, but he did not fear the rod. He should do as an Englishman always does—stand to his colors. He would try to define the precise influence of society upon mankind. The word society was used to embody the idea of the association of individuals with Individuals. This law of association underlay his subject. He proceeded to show that society was the part of life that arrayed itself against the kingdom of Christ. Men were compelled to conform to its rules. They subjected themselves to this something outside of them. Society could only exist with religion as its mainstay.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS DECISION.

THE DISSENTING OPINION OF MR. JUSTICE HAR-

LAN. Washington, Nov. 17 .- Mr. Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, has filed with the clerk of that court his dissenting opinion in the Civil Rights cases. It is a long and careful review, not only of the legislation in controversy and the circumstances which led to it, but of the arguments and positions of the majority of the court as set forth in the opinion of Mr. Justice Bradley. Justice Harlan says by way of preface : The opinion in these cases proceeds, as it seems to me, upon grounds entirely too narrow and artificial. The substance and spirit of the recent amendments of the Con-stitution have been sacrificed by a subtle and ingenious verbal criticism. Constitutional provisions, adopted in the interest of liberty, and for the purpose of through national legislation, if need be, rights inhering in a state of freedom, and belonging to American citizenship, have been so construed as to defeat the ends the people desired to accomplish, which they attempted to accomplish and which they supposed they had accomplished by a supposed they are supposed to the supposed they had accomplished by a supposed they are supposed to the supposed they are supposed to the supposed they are supposed to the supposed th plished by changes in their fundamental law. By this I do not mean that the determination of these cases should have been materially controlled by considerations of mere expediency or policy. I mean only, in this form to express an earnest conviction that the court has departed from the familiar rule requiring, in the interpretati onstitutional provisions, that full effect be given to the intent with which they were adopted." After making an argument to show that Congress, under

the Thirteenth Amendment, may enset laws to protect the colored people against the deprivation, on account of their race, of any civil rights enjoyed by o her freemen in the same State, and that such legislation may be of a direct and primary character, operating upon States, their offices and agents, and upon such individuals and corporations as exercise public functions.
Mr. Justice Harian says: "It would seem that the right of a colored person to use an improved public highway, upon the terms accorded to freemen of other races, is as fundamental in the state freedom established in this country as are any of the rights which my brethren concede to be so far fundamental as to be deemed the essence of civil freedom. 'Personal liberty consists,' says Blackstone, 'in the power of locomotion, of changing situation, or removing 's person to whatever places one's own inclination may direct, without restraint, unless by due course of law." But of what value is this right of locomotion if it may be clogged by such burdens as Congress intended by the act of 1875 to remove. They are burdens which lay at the very foundation of the institution of slavery as it once existed. They are not to be sustained, except upon the assumption that there is still in this land of universal liberty a class which may yet be discriminated against, even in respect of rights of a character so essential and so supreme that, deprived of their enjoyment, in common with others, a free man is not only branded as one inferior and infected, but, in the competition of life, is robbed of some of the most essential means of existence; and all this solely because they belong to a particular race which the nation has liberated. The same general observations are applicable to Jews. As to places of public amusement, it may be argued that the managers of such places have no duties to perform with which the public are in any legal sense concerned, but my answer to that is that places of public amusement, within the meaning of the act of 1875, are such as are established and maintained under direct license of the law. The authority to establish and maintain them comes from the public. The colored race is a part of that public. The local government granting the license represents them as well as all other races within its jurisdiction. A license from the public to establish a place of public amusement imports, in law, equality of rights at such places among all the members of that public. This must be so, unless the e-which I deny—that the common municipal government of all the people may, the beautiful of the common municipal government of all the people may. long to a particular race which the nation has lib the common municipal government of all it deny-the the common municipal government of all the people may, in the exertion of its powers, conferred for the benefit of all, discriminate or authorize discrimination against a particular race, solely because of its former condition of

in the exertion of its powers, conferred for the benefit of all, discriminate or authorize discrimination against a particular race, solely because of its former condition of servinade.

In concluding this part of his connon, Justice Harlan says: "Congress has not, in these matters, entered the domain of State control and supervision. It simply declares in effect that, since the nation has established universal freedom in this country for all time, there shall be no discrimination hased merely upon race or color, in respect of the legal rights in the accommodations and advantages of public conveyances, inns, and places of public anuscement. I am of opinion that such discrimination is a badre of servitude, the imposition of which Congress may prevent under its power through appropriate legislation to enforce the Thirtecuth Amendiaent."

Justice Harlan then reviewed at some length the grievances of the colored race which the Fourteenth Amendiaent was intended to redress, and says: "The assumption that the amendment consists wholly of prohibitions upon State iaus and state proceedings in acculity to its provisions, is unauthorized by its language. The first clause of the first section—'All persons been or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the Cutted States, and of the State wherein they readed, it is of a distinctly affirmative character. In its application to the colored race, previously liberated, it created and granted as well citizenship of the Vinited States as citizenship of the state in which they respectively readed, it is of a distinctly affirmative character. Chizenship in this country necessarily imparts equality of civil rights anong clinicas of every race in the same state. Much light is thrown upon this part of the discression by the language of this centr for the discression in the criticeship thus acquired may be protected, not alone by the jundance of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of repetute of the constitution of

erty and the sundamental rights of American citizen what it did, with the sanction of this court, for the fection of slavery and the rights of the masters of fug

lection of slavery and the rights of the masters of fugitive slaves."

Justice Harlan then argues that the decision of the Court is erromeous, for the reason that in every material sense applicable to the practical enforcement of the Fourieral Amendment railroad corporations, keepers of imas and managers of places of public ammenment are agents of the State, because maenable, in respect of their public daties and functions, to public regulation. "It seems to me," he says, "that a denial, by these instrumentalities of the State, to the citizen, because of his race, of that equality of civil rights secured by him by law, is a denial by the State within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment. If it be not, then that race is left, in respect of the civil rights under discussion, practically at the mercy of corporations and individuals wiesday power under public authority.

The rights which Congress, by the Act of 1875, endeavored to secure and protect are legal, not social rights.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

REPORTS FROM FOREIGN STATIONS-PERSONAL MEN-

Washington, Nov. 17 .- Commander Cotton, mmanding the Monocacy, reports under date of Yokohama, October 22, that the Emperor of Japan accorded him a special audience at the Imperial palace at Tokio. The honor was in recognition of the presence of the Monocaey at Roze Island, Korea, in August and september, 1882, pending the adjustment of the difficulty between the Government and Korea. Bingham, the American Minister, and Commander Cotton were the only foreigners present at the audience. The Emperor ad-dressed a few remarks to each individually and each reolled in words suitable to the occasion.

Rear Admiral Hughes, commanding the Pacific Station, reports the following distribution of the vessels of the squadron on October 31, from Panama: The Hartford was at Panama; the Lackawanna sailed from Iquique, Peru, on September 27, bound south. She will leave the coast of Chill soon enough to visit Guayaquil, slands, and Paytu, and reach Cal-March 1, 1884. The Wachusett Lobos Islands, salled from Autofogasta October 3 for Caldera. She will visit Coquimbo and Valparaiso, and will return to Callao by December 1. The Iroquels and Onward were at Callas. The Adams was at Sitks, Alaska. The Wachusett arrived at Coquimbo October 11, from a visit to a number of

Chillan ports, where courtestes were exchanged.

Rear Admiral Crosby reports, under date of Yokohama, Japan, October 22, relative to affairs at Canton, China, that everything there seemed to have been quiet since his last report, and foreigners feel comparatively secure. As soon as the Palos had completed her repairs and taken on board the party at Lamock Island guarding the wreek of the Ashuelot, she proceeded to Canton. Two Brit-ish, one French and one Portuguese gunboat were there. The officers agreed upon a plan of action at the suggestion of Commodore Gildden, in case they should be compelled to land. There were bout 600 Chinese troops on the Shamen and the day after the Palos' arrived several hundred more landed on the Canton side. Their conduct is spoken of in the highest terms. The Juniata arrived at Canton on October 6. Her appearance created a sensation among the Chinese, as she is said to be the largest man-of-war that has ever been off Canton. Commander Harrington reported danger of trouble, but that the foreign residents feared the departure of the mon-of-war. The Palos, in case her presence was no longer necessary at Canton, was to proceed to Formess and search for the four American sallors lost on that coast.

Admiral Crosby reports that the Essex was at Nagasaki undergoing repairs. She would probably be ready for sea by November 20. The Monocacy was ordered by November 20. The Monocacy was ordered to Nagasaki in order that the trasfers ordered might be made upon the arrival of the Pensacola. The Pensacola was to leave Hong Kong for Nagasaki on october 23. The Enterprise reported on the station at Hong Kong, October 9, and was dispatched to Shanghal, where she arrived. It was intended to send her to Chefoo to take on board John Russell Young, Minister to China, to make his intended tour around the Chinese ports, but he telegraphed that he had postponed his trip until next spring. The Enterprise would remain at Shanghal. Admiral Crosby intended leaving Yokohama on October 25 for Kobe and Nagasaki in the Richmond.

The members of the Naval Court Martial, of which

in the Richmond.

The members of the Naval Court Martial, of which Commodore McCauley was president, appointed to try Medical Inspector S. D. Kennedy on charges of drunkenses, have returned from Panana, where the court was held. The proceedings in the case were received at the Navy Department this morning from Rear Admiral Hughes, who ordered the court. It is understood that the accused man has been sentenced to dismissal. The Trenton will sail from New-York for the Asiatic

The Trenton will sail from New-York for the Astatle station some time next week. She will go by way of the Mediterranean Sea and Suez Canal, stopping at Marseills in order to give the Corean Minister, who will be a passenger, an opportunity to visit Paris and London.

The resignation of Passed Assistant Surgeon R. A. Urquehart has been accepted by the President. Lieutenant Q. H. Graydon has been allowed to withdraw his resignation and is under orders to proceed to the Asiatio station on the alert, which sailed from Mare Island to-day. The Navy Yard Board will meetat Newport on Monday for the final consideration of its report to Congress instead of at Washington as was at first contemplated.

AN EXCESSIVE VERDICT SET ASIDE.

THE KILBOURN-THOMPSON SUIT TO BE TRIED A

THIED TIME. Washington, Nov. 17 .- In the Circuit Court to-day Judge Cox decided the motion to set aside the verdict in the case of Hallet Kilbourn against ex-Ser geant-at-Arms Thompson. The suit was for \$359,000 damages for the arrest and imprisonment of Kilbourn, by order of the House of Representatives, and the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$60,000 damages. Defendant moved to set aside the verdict. Judge Cox said that this was one of the cases in which a jury was apt to be carried away by impulse, and it was one in which the court should stand guard, as it were, over the jury. It was difficult to keep the sins of the House of Representatives out of the case, and the argument naturally was as to the conduct of the House. The wrong complained of was that the arrest was without authority. How the fact that the House of Representatives ordered the arrest increased the offence he could not see; but he could see why that fact should go toward mitigating griev-

After discussing legal points of the case, the Court said that in the light of all precedent he had come to the conclusion that the verdict was excessive and he felt it his duty to set it aside and order a new trial. He had been in hopes when the trial was begun that such a verdict would be found as would stand. Had they found for \$10,000 or \$20,000 or more he would have allowed it to and, although he would regard it as excessive

THE SAMPLING OF SUGARS.

Washington, Nov. 17 .- A circular in regard to the sampling of imported sugars by merchant samplers was issued by Secretary Folger to-day, which substitutes for the 19th paragraph of Circular No. 62, issued in May, the following clause: "Whenever the designation of packages for sample by the Inspector or weighing offier is impracticable at the time of landing, the Collector is uthorized, on written application of an importer or consignee of sagar. In wooden packages, after entry thereof
has been made, to allow the sampling by merchant-samplers of not more than 50 per cent of the packages landed,
immediately after the landing and before the weighing
thereof, upon the condition that the sampling shall be
done under the personal supervision of an inspector of
customs; that the boring of the packages shall not be
within six inches of the centre of the heads or ends, and
that, as soon as the samples are taken, the holes shall be
plugged, and the samples weighed by the proper customs
officer." dgnee of sugar in wooden packages, after entry thereof

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1883. A LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER REWARDED.-The Presiden has presented to Mr. C. M. Peterson, keeper of the light-house on High Lamocks, a gold medal in recognition of his immone conduct in receiving and caring for the officers and crew of the Ashuelot, wrecked on East Lamocks, February 18.

NICLEUSON OUT OF THE ARMY. - Major A. H. Nickerson has sent his resignation to the President to take effect November 15. It was accepted to-day. MR. WILCOX WILL NOT RESIGN.-C. M. Wilcox, agent at he San Carlos, Arizona, Indian Agency, who is now in his city, denies the truth of the published report that he

To HELP PAY THE NATIONAL DEST,-There was rerevived at the Treasury Department to-day a duly author-itented copy of the late will and testament of Nancy J. Gould, of Portland, Me. bequeathing the United States Government certain property, which is to be disposed of to add in paying the National dielet. The exact value of the property has not been ascertained.

INSTITUTIONS TO COLLECTORS.—Sceretary Folger has ssued a circular to Collectors of Customs and others scattive to the exhibition of electrical apparatus, etc., to be held in Philadelphia by the Franklin Institute. CAPTAIN WALKER RETIRED.—Captain John P. Walker,
3d Cavalry, was placed on the retired list of the Army today in accordance with the recommendation of an examining heard, who reported that his condition incapacitated him for active service. Captain Walker, who is at

A PIPE 2,000 FEET LONG.

HOW NORTH BROTHER ISLAND IS TO BE SUPPLIED

WITH WATER, The contractors for laying the pipe which will connect the Croton water mains with the State Hospital for contagious diseases on North Brother Island are performing an engineering feat of considerable magnitude. The pipe is 2,200 feet long, and is to be sunk to the bottom of the East River at the foot of One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. It will connect with the mains on the South Boulevard and will enter the earth of the island at a point eight feet below low water, and some fifty vards north of the fence inclosing the United States light-house. Its direction will be somewhat diagonal. The pipe was built in One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st., east of the South Boulevard. At the water's edge a cut had to be blasted through the shale rock for about 200 feet, down which the hure pipe is being slowly dragged. Is has been inclosed in a bex of strong white oak planking which has received several coats of tar, and this, glistening in the smilght, gives to a distant spectator an idea of some monstrous serpent. The pipe is in lengths of nineteen feet, and is made of wrought from a quarter of an inch thick. These are, in technical phrase, "threaded" together, which means that the cuds are arranged together, which means that the cuds are arranged together. At these joints there is a strengthening of a novel character by couplings made specially for the purpose, and these are covered by a sleeve of cast iron, twenty inches long, tilled with lead. The pipe reposes, inside its wooden box, in a bed of Rosendale cement, which was put in when liquid and has hardened into a compact mass. The total weight is somewhat over 300 tons. The internal diameter of the pipe is only four inches. Island are performing an engineering feat of conwhen liquid and has hardened into a compact mass. The total weight is somewhat over 300 tons. The internal diameter of the pipe is only four inches.

The method of coaxing the monster to crawl into the water has been to build at intervals of twenty-two feet along the whole length a system of fixed rollers and of strong wooden guards to keep it in the way it should go without any lateral deviations. The motive force was furnished by a powerful dredging barge, which with the brig and the scow on which the end of the pipe is to be secured is moored at the foot of the street. The chains of the crane on the dredges were fastened to the end of the pipe to raise or lower it as required. Then a congeries of ropes and pullies were fastened about 100 feet lower down on the body of the pipe, and were in connection with a steam winch on the dredger. Some ten feet of the pipe had been coaxed on the scow, when the captain of the tug landed and informed the contractors that the tide was going out, and that the scow would ground in ten minutes. "Pil have to pull out about ten feet or so," he said. As the pipe went down into the cut, and went up to the scow, there was evidently one point which would be strained pretty badly. The tug gave a preparatory snort and started. The head of the pipe rose up, the tug rope fastened to it parted like packthread, and a violent crack was heard.

"Pipes broken," said Mr. Croft to a Tribung reporter.

"No, it is not," said Mr. McQuade, "but the

parter.
"No, it is not," said Mr. McQuade, "but the planking has suffered." planking has suffered."

On investigation it was discovered that the bottom plank had snapped at the point of greatest strain, but was kept in its place by the bolting. On Monday the work will be resumed.

WITHOUT WATER FOR TWO HOURS,

The Croton water with which the City Asylum for the Insane, on Ward's Island, is supplied, suddealy ceased running yesterday afternoon. The fact was at once reported to Dr. A. E. Macdonald, the medical superintendent, and he scat a telephone message to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, asking what Commissioners of Carriers and Correction, asking what the trouble was. Commissioner Brennan, after communi-cating with the Department of Public Works, replied that there was trouble with one of the water mains, but that it would soon be remedied. In about two hours after the stoppage occurred the water was running as

LIBEL SUITS FOR LARGE AMOUNTS.

Boston, Nov. 17 .- The Traveller says: "Colonel Huguley, of Governor Butler's staff, has begun a suit in the courts against Alanson W. Beard for alleged libel; uttered in his speech first made at Lawrence, and repeated at other places. Mr. Huguley's attorney has, it reported, attached Mr. Beard's property, to answer a on October 8 that there seemed no further claim for damages to the amount of \$25,000. It is

furthered rumored that William A. Simmons is also about to sue Mr. Beard for alleged libel against him, uttered in the same speech, and it said to be probable that three of the daily newspapers of this city, which gave currency thereto, are to be joined as defendants."

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Nov. 17.-Walde B. Brigham, of Cambridgeport, formerly shoe manufacturer of Hudson, has sued The Marlborough Times for \$50,000, for alleged libel in intimating that Brigham set fire to his own property, which was destroyed recently. Louis Burgess, of Cambridgeport, who is interested with Brigham, has brought sult for a like amount.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A FREIGHT HOUSE AND CARS DESTROYED. A fire which proved disastrous in its results broke out at 1:10 a.m. yesterday in the Communipaw freight house of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The freight house was a frame building, 350 feet long and 50 feet wide, partially filled with freight and freight cars. The flames spread rapidly and the blaze soon brilliantly lliuminated the sky. The Jersey City Fire Department responded to an alarm from box 123, and under the direction of Chief Engineer Farrier rendered effective service in confining the flames to the freight house. At the same time the Pennsylvania, Erie and Central Rallroad steam tugs were fighting the fire on the river side and prevented it from spreading to the shipping lying in the docks. It was four o'clock before the fire was subdued, and then the freight house, sixteen freight cars and a quantity of miscellaneous freight had been consumed. It happened that there was much less freight than usual in the building, and the loss, which was first estimated at \$100,000, has been ciphered down to \$35,000, and per-

\$100,000, has been ciphered down to \$35,000, and perhaps will be lower.

The freight in the building consisted principally of hay and flour, and the cars, nine of which were inside the building, were partially loaded with steel, hay and miscellaneous freight. The loss on the building is \$15,000, on the cars \$10,000, and on the freight \$10,000, and it is all covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not positively known, but it is believed to have been caused by an explosion in the telegraph battery room, which was situated in the upper end of the freight house. The structure will be rebuilt at once.

FLAMES IN A FACTORY.

Smoke was noticed issuing from the windows the five-story factory building No. 257 West Twenty-seventh-at, at 6:30 p. m. yesterday. The flames started on the second floor, and as the building was filled with lumber they spread with great rapidity. Three alarms were sent out. The building was connected by bridges with one in Twenty. eighth-st., and the firemen were able to attack the flames rom the front and rear at the same time. They put out the fire before it had reached the roof. The first floor of the factory was occupied by John L. Hamilton, builder, whose loss was estimated at \$1,000. John Schaffer, wood moulder and turner, has occupied the second floor of the factory since his shop in the adjoining building in Twenty-eighth st. was burned out last year. His loss was about \$2,500. On the third floor were the workrowns of McDowell & McIntosh, cabinet makers, who lost about \$1,000. The top floors were occupied by Cottler & Co., carpenters, whose loss will not much exceed \$500. Erastus Crawford, of No. 220 West Twenty-eight-st., owned the building, which was damaged to the extent of \$1,500. The occupants had their steck and machiney insured, but there was no insurance on the building. the fire before it had reached the roof.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.-Seven frame tenement suses, containing a large number of persons, were burned at South Chicago this morning. A number of persons made narrow escapes. Peter Moultz was suffocated and his body was burned to a crisp. The loss is \$20,000. The insurance is slight.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—More than twelve business places at Laclede, Linn County, Miss., were burned on Thursday night, Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000. Madison, Ind., Nov. 17.—Messrs. King & Mosser's flour mill was burned last evening. Loss, \$20,000; insur-ance, \$15,000.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17 .- Fire to-day destroyed the malt house adjoining the brewery of Julus Binz. Loss, \$11,000; insurance of \$5,500. NASHUA, N. H., Nov. 17.-Fire destroyed the old Wash ington House and two adjoining buildings to-night Loss, \$21,000.

HARVARD DEFEATED BY PRINCETON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PRINCETON, Nov. 17 .- The inter-collegiate stball championship, for the season of 1883, was opened ere this afternoon by an exciting game between Harvard and Princeton. The day was cold, but long before the play was begun the university grounds were thronged with spectators. Harvard won the toss, and chose the west side, having both the wind and sun in their favor. At 2:55 the ball was put in play by Moffatt, of Princeton For several minutes the playing was done in the middle of the field, until finally a fair catch was made by Princem, and a goal was tried for. The effort, however, failed, his performance was repeated with the same result. A such-down was made from which, at 3:15, a goal was liked. The first half closed with the score by points 7 a 5 in favor of Harvard. When the contestants again

YALE EASILY DEFEATS COLUMBIA.

The Polo grounds were enlivened yesterday by the presence of twenty-two young men in knickerbockers and erseys. Eleven of them cultivate the muses at Columbia College, and the others at Yale, but vesterday they were young men attired in long coachmen's overcoats and bell-crowned silk hats, and all carying silver headed canes, looked solemnly on, and now and then plaintively ejaculated " Rah-Rah-Rah, C-o-l-u-m-b-f-a."

It was apparent from the beginning of the game that the Yale men had the advantage in weight, wind and skill. Almost as soon as the ball was kicked off, Peters of Yale, gave an exhibition of the brilliant play which he adulged throughout the game the ball to the centre of the goal and obtaining a touch-down. Then came coal kicked off the field by Terry of Yale; and so it went on throughout the first half, Yale winning seven goals, two touchdowns and one safety touch down.

After changing sides Columbia played with a litte After changing sides Columbia played with a little more dash and vim, but all to no purpose; the were outplayed at every point. Yale kicking eight goals before time was called. The Yale team consisted of Farwell, Bertron, Peters, Williams, Cutter, McCrory and Coles, rushers; Twombley, quarter-back; Terry and Dennen, half-backs; and Robinson back. The Columbia team consisted of Mulford, Meickleham, Warffeld, Wheeler, Randolph, McGennis and Fishburner, rushers; Smith, quarter-back; Morgan and Harris, half-backs; and Stevens, back. Twombley acted as temporary captain for Yale and Stevens for Columbia, Dowling was unputer for Columbia, and Jenkins for Yale, Kletch was ire for Columbia, and Jenkins for Yale, Kletch was

A "SQUATTER" AS A WITNESS.

From The Arkansas Traveler. "What is your name?" asked the United States Attorney of an old "squatter" who had been summoned before the court as a wilness:
"Which name, Squire?"
"Your right name, of course,"
"I ain't got none."

at, you don't mean to say that you haven't got a

"This summons says that your name is Ananias Peters

Thought you didn't have a right name."

"I ain't."

"I ain't."

Look here, sir. Don't trifle with this court. Your prevarieation will not be tolerated here. Why did you say that Ananias Peters was not your right name!"

"Case it wasn't right to name a boy Ananias, therefore it ain't a right name. The Bible, I believe, sorter called Ananias at lar."

"Which," interposed the Judge, "makes it peculiarly applicable to your case."

"Which," interposed the Judge, "makes it peculiarly applicable to your case."

"Look a-here, Jedge, I don't want to progic with you, 'case you've got the upper hand of me, but I don't want you to hit me with the fibbe. A man's in a bad enough fix when yer fling the law at him, but when yer fling the law and the Gospel both, he ain't got no show,"

"Where do you live!" asked the attorney.

"At home."

"But where is your home!"

"In the neighborhood o' where I live."

The Judge turned away to conceal a smile, and the attorney, giving the "squatter" a look of extreme severity, said: "Do you know where you are, sir!"

"Yes, sir, I'm here."

"You won't be here much longer unless you answer my

"You won't be here much longer unless you answer my

"I am answerin' your questions, 'Squire. Go on with ur rat sulm."

"Where were you when Mr. Jason, the defendant, cut nher from Government land i"

"When did he do the cuttin'i"

"That's what I want to find out. I think it was some out to October"

ne in October."

Wall, some times in October I was at one place an'
ne times I was at tuther."

Did you ever see him cutting Government timber!"

I believe I did."

'When i'
'Durin' the war, when he was in the Army."
'None of your foolishness now. Didn't you come along e road one day in October and talk to the defendant ile he was chopping down a tree f

io, sir."
temember that you are under oath. So you didn't im while he was chopping down a tree!" bidn't say that, 'Squire, fur I did see him choppin' the Did you stop and talk to him ?"

"Thought you said you didn't stop and talk to him t"
"You did."
"You did." "You did."
"Didn't say it."
"What did you say I"
"Said I didn't talk to 'him while he was choppin', fur when I come up an' spoke, he quit choppin'. Ef that's anything else you wanter know, fire away."

FITZNOODLE'S DOG .- "Yes," remarked Fitznoodle, "I used to take my dog out when I started on a promenade; but I don't do it now. It wasn't pleasant," you know, to have people inquire which was Fitznoodle and which was the dog." It is the opinion of Fitznoodle's friends that it must have been fully as distasteful to the dog as it was to Fitznoodle.—[Boston Transcript.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE THREATENED RATE WAR.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKE AND ST. PAUL COMPANY FROM THE OMAHA POOL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 .- The formal notice given by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad of its in-tention to withdraw from the Omaha Pool after the ex-piration of thirty days has provoked a nearer approach to real excitement than any kindred event in railroad circles here for a number of years. Whatever contests have cles here for a number of years. Whatever contests have occurred between Western roads, Omaha rates have been strictly maintained for the past twelve years, and a break in Omaha rates has been looked upon as involving the entire Southwestern business. The present move of the St. Paul road is deemed by competing lines as an open gage of battle, and that an uncompromising fight will follow, unless the demends that it is likely to make on the other four roads are acceded to. The published statement made four roads are acceded to. The published statement made here of the excess of its Omaha earnings has grown out of the fact that it has carried the bulk of Western cattle coming to this market, under an agreement made by a com-bination of Western cattle-men to favor this line after an attempt had been made to secure better terms from the pool, in the possible hope that this would result in a rupture between the roads.

It is stated that a combination of cattle-men It is stated that a combination of cattle-men offered to put up an enormous money guarantee to send all their cattle over one line, provided it would give the combination a special rate. Having failed to make terms with any one line or the pool proper, the other course pursued was shipping cattle over a single line. Owing to the increase of its revenues from this course, it is understood, grows the demand of the St. Paul road for an increased percentage, and its refusal to turn into the pool \$33,000 surplus.

The officials of the competing roads declined to make any statement this morning beyond the declaration that a truce will certainly be maintained for thirty days, and a meeting will be held in the mean time, when an effort will be made to avert an open fight. Said one prominent official: "Of course i we cannot agree upon terms, we will have to fight it out, and everybody knows what that means."

PROPOSED LEASE OF THE MAINE CENTRAL Augusta, Me., Nov. 17.—At a meeting of the Maine Central Railroad lease committee to-day a re-ply was framed to the letter of President Lord, of the Boston and Maine Railroad, which in substance says that the consolidation of the roads involves an appraisal of the present and prospective values and earnings of the three properties; that it was not anticipated by the Maine Central stockholders, nor would it be tolerated by the Eastern and the Boston and Maine stockholders that an appraisal be made at this day; that the time for the consolidation is limited to the day; that the time for the consolidation is limited to the month of November, and the time clapsing before the annual meetings in December would be so short that the work of the conferring bodies would necessarily behastily done; that if the consolidation is deemed advisable at the annual meetings each corporation should appoint a special committee, with ample time; however, if the Boston and Maine people think the conference of value, the Maine Central Committee will meet them in Boston any day fixed by the former.

THE JERSEY CENTRAL LITIGATION.

TRENTON, Nov. 17 .- This was the last day in which, under the rules of the Chancery Court, an answer could be filed to the bill of complaint in the suit of the executors of the estate of Stephen Vall, who seek to have the Chancellor annul the lease of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. and to have a receiver appointed for the Central, pending the suit. It is supposed that the counsel for the railroad

the suit. It is supposed that the counsel for the railroad has secured from the Chancellor an extension of time for the filing of the answer, but no record of this has yet been made in the office of the Clerk of Chancery.

The Vail estate owns 2,046 shares of stock. Stephen Vail was one of the original incorporators of the Central, and was for a long time its president. His executors pray for the setting aside of the lease on the ground that it is prejudicial to the interests of the Central stockolders, subversive of the original intention of the act incorporating the Central, and in contravention of the constitution of the State.

THE TOLEDO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS. Boston, Nov. 17 .- At a meeting of the seurity holders of the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, which has just been reported, Messrs, R. B. Fuller, H. D. Hyde, John McNab, George W. Ballou, Arthur Sewell, E. B. Phillip, jr., M. P. Wigley, W. D. Hobbs, Charles W. Pierce and Henry R. Low were appointed to report a plan of reorganizing the road. It was voted that Henry D. Hyde be added to the Executive Committee; and that it was the sense of the meeting that if receiver's certificates are put upon the road the Iron road shall not be included and that the reorganization committee have power to add to their membership. The matter of issuing receiver's certificates was referred to the executive committee.

ne executive committee.

The Her disays the above action must be taken as that
f a collection of individual security holders and not as
epresenting the Parker House meeting, which delegated
athority to do certain things, but looking to no plan of

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND.

At an informal conference of some of the principal stockholders of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company on Friday, a committee consisting of Jay Gould, David Dows and Legrand B. Cannon, of New-York, and Messis. Higginson and Saltonstall, of Boston, was appointed to prepare a ticket for the annual election on December 11. The committee represents the present ownership and management of the road, and hopes to select a ticket which will be satisfactory to all the stockholders.

it was rumored yesterday that General Wilson had de-dined a re-election either as president or director of the

Boston, Nov. 17.—General Wilson, president of the New-York and New-England Railroad, this afternoon he had not declined a re-election to the presidency of that road. If harmony can be made to prevail where there is now an apparent want of it, he proposes to remain if the desire for his retaining the presidency of the company is any way unanimous. Upon the other hand, if the general policy of the road is to be changed and the desire for a different management is general, then he is in no sense a candidate for re-election.

The Journal says: "A petition has been put in circulation requesting Charles P. Clark, of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Company, to be a candidate for the presidency of the New-York and New-England Company." now an apparent want of it, he proposes to remain if the

COMPARATIVE FREIGHT STATEMENT. CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The following is

the weekly statement, in tons, prepared by the Eastern railways, of the shipments to through and local stations East from Chicago for the week ending November 17: Flour, Grain, vis'us, Total, Cent, Route. 352 2,075 3,508 5,935 11.4

| Balifmore and Ohio. | 150 | 1,475 | 720 | 2,345 | Chicago and Atlantic. | Chicago and Grain | Trunk | 352 | 2,075 | 3,598 | 5,935 | Chicago, 8t. Louis and Pittsburg | 815 | 4,081 | 3,179 | 8,075 | Lake Shore and Michigan Southern | 533 | 5,548 | 1,510 | 7,591 | 815 4,031 3,179 8,075 15.5 Lake Shore and Michigan San Southern 533 5.548 1.510 7.591 14.6 Michigan Sentral 2.317 5.860 965 8.642 16.6 New York Chicago 442 2.355 554 3.351 6.4 Pitzaburg Fort Wayne and Chicago 1.104 5.434 2.451 8.989 17.3 MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE. Boston, Nov. 17.-Judge Holmes to-day ren-

dered a decision in the suit of Thomas Talbot against the Massachusetts Central Railroad Company, confirming the recent auction sale of the road to Messrs. Aldrich, Perkins and Wood, the defendant corporation, to be for Perkins and Wood, the defendant corporation, to be for-ever debarred from bringing any suits in equity to redeem. The purchasers are to pay \$480,000 and give the trustees of the bondholders a bond of indemnity to hod them harmless of any claims or suits incurred by the bondholders while running and operating the road. OTLAWA, NOV. 17.—The Finance Department has for-warded to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company re-ceipts for \$8,000,000. The amount is deposited with the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the Receiver-General on account of the stock guarantee.

THE NEW ENROLMENT.

Strong efforts are being made to get all Republicans to enroll their names under the new plan to reorganize the party in this city; and also to prevent the registration of Democrats. In the XVIIIth Assembly District a list has been published giving the name and address as registered of each person who enrolled his name last Tuesday. Accompanying the list is a circular

which reads as follows:

Every Republican should carefully examine the list and seen that all whose names appear thereon, who are not entitled to be enrolled, are challenged; and that no Democrat be allowed to enroll. The laws of the state of New-York provide that any person knowingly volting at any primary election who is not entitled to vote, shall be deemed guilty of a mistemeanor, and the panishment therefor shall be a fine not exceeding \$3,000, or imprisonment not exceeding three years or both; and it is the which reads as follows: therefor shall be a line not exceeding \$5,000. or injuries onment not exceeding three years or both; and it is the duty of each citizen to see this law enforced. Two days remain for involuent, Tuesday, Nov. 20, and Tuesday, Nov. 27, from 4 to 10 p.m. The place of curolment is of Turn Hall, 341 West Forty-seventh-st. It is the day of every Republican to enroll.

APPROACHING THE END.

The Board of County Canvassers yesterday anvassed the votes in the XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth XXIst and XXIId Assembly Districts. There were no close contests in any of the districts. The canvasuers in several election districts of the XVIIIh and XVIIIh Asseveral election districts of the XVIth and XVIIIh Assembly Districts failed to comply with some of the requirements of the law in making out their returns, and were compelled to come down to the City Hall and make the necessary corrections. The returns from the XXIIII and XXIVI Assembly Districts will be canvassed on Monday, and the final decharation will be made as soon as the mass of figures can be added up by the County Clerk and his assistants. Although there were several districts where the majority or plurality of the successful candidate was not large, the only real contest was for Alderman in the Hd District, where the final count gave William P. Kirk two majority over Thomas P. Walsh.